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Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Press and New York Associated Pares le at 91 to 99 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dessemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

As to a Third Ticket.

The cause of honest money and the defeat of repudiation-in other words, the success or defeat of McKINLEY-canbe subordinated to any question of Democratic organization or regularity. It is the duty of every American to join the forces of the strongest and most hopeful opponent of the Populist Convention at Chicago. And the Ohio candidate is the man.

Patriots must follow McKinley against the enemies of the republic who come from the prairies, as though he were the regular commander for defence against an enemy from over the sea.

Sentimental allegiance to the name of a prostrated and now impotent Democracy, or insistence on the technicalities of its or ganization, is inimical to the most desired end, the preservation of the national credit.

Speakers and Presidents.

The auggestion has been thrown out, since the St. Louis Convention refused to make the Hon. THOMAS B. REED its nominee, that the shortest and surest road to the Presidency does not run by the Speaker's chair at Washington: and the memorable examples of HENRY CLAY and JAMES G. BLAINE are also cited to point the same moral.

The Speakership may not be a special help toward the Presidency, but on the other hand history shows no reason for regarding it as an obstacle. There have been thirtytwo different Speakers since the Government was founded, some of them filling several terms. Perhaps it is noticeable that not until after the lapse of thirty-five years did any of them receive an electoral vote either for President or Vice-President, although in that period thirty-six different persons had had such votes for one or the other office.

In the election for the tenth term, beginning March 4, 1825, HENRY CLAY broke the ice. He had been Speaker in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Congresses. No other man has ever had so many terms in the Speaker's office. His final service as Speaker was in 1825, and that year he received 37 electoral votes for President, besides 2 for Vice-President. The election, as will be remembered, was thrown into Congress, and ADAMS and CALHOUN were chosen to the two offices. We may note, also, that in this same election NATHANIEL MACON of North Carolina, who had been the Speaker. many years before, of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Congresses, received 24 electoral votes for Vice-President.

CLAY ran eight years later against JACK-80N, who, however, for his second term, received 687,502 popular and 219 electoral votes, against CLAY's 530,189 popular and 49 electoral votes. CLAY's third and last appearance in the electoral field was in 1844, when he was defeated by JAMES K. Polk, who received 1,337,243 popular votes and 170 electoral, against CLAY'S 1,299,068 popular and 105 electoral. But the particular point to note is that POLK, also, had been Speaker House, for four years, in the Hence any adverse omen traced to CLAY's Speakership is exactly neutralized by POLK's. POLK, by the way, had received one electoral vote for Vice-President at the preceding election.

No more Speakers are found among the candidates voted for by the electors until 1860, when JOHN BELL, on the Union ticket with EDWARD EVERETT, received 589,581 popular and 39 electoral votes for President. BELL had served as Speaker in the latter half of the Twenty-third Congress, a quarter of a century before.

Eight years passed, and then SCHUYLER COLFAX, running with GRANT for the latter's first term, was chosen by a popular majority of upward of 300,000 and an electoral vote of 214 against 80, as Vice President, over FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr. COL-FAX had been three terms Speaker, in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Portleth Congresses. When GRANT was reëlected, with WILSON as Vice-President, N. P. Banks received a solitary electoral vote for the latter office. He had been Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

COLFAX's successor as Speaker was BLAINE, who also filled three successive terms, and ten years later was defeated by CLEVELAND.

This completes the record. It shows that comparatively few of the Speakers of the House have secured a nomination for the Presidency, and that only one has been elected President and one Vice-President Yet that fact does not at all war rant the inference that the Speakership is a hindrance to reaching the Presidency. It certainly was not the Speak ership that defeated REED at St. Louis while the second place on the ticket was his, not for the asking, but for the willingness to take it.

Deputy Mella's Impending Conflict.

The appeal of Senor Mella, the Carlist Deputy in the Cortes at Madrid, for the arousing of Spain to a conflict with the United States, which he believes to be inevitable, takes a good deal for granted.

It assumes, to begin with, that Spain is ready to throw away any faint chance which still remains to her, in the opinion of some people, for making terms with Cuba on the basis of complete home rule. Our opinion is that nothing will now satisfy the patriots but absolute freedom from a transatlantic yoke. But in any case it must be plain that, with Spain's declaration of war against the United States, she would lose her hold on Cuba instantly and forever.

Even as the case stands, Cuba, in the opinion of many European observers, who cannot be accused of sympathy with her, will win in the present struggle. If that is the case, with the enormous numerical superiority which Spain's forces have in the island, aided, too, by the large naval force

chance could Spain have with our resources to aid the insurgents ?

Even were Spain twice as strong as she is, she would be hopelessly handicapped in trying to carry on war upon this side of the Atlantic. Deputy MELLA says that she would show her virility and greatness in such a conflict. But what she would really show would be stupendous folly in presuming to undertake it.

A Few Points.

These ere truths to which it is proper at this time to refer:

This is the first political campaign since 1864 in which the business interests of the

country are all arrayed on one side. The boy orator business has stampeded Conventions before, but the whole country, never. High office in the United States is not at the disposal of emotionalism and a glib tongue.

The only persons who would benefit by free-silver coinage would be those who were in debt, by their ability to pay their debts at fifty cents on the dollar. Neither that nor any such scheme of repudiation will

wash with the people. The theory of the silver men that there is less money now in circulation than formerly is a delusion if they know nothing about it, and if they know the facts it is falsehood. Since 1860 the population of the country has somewhat more than doubled, while the money in the country as almost quadrupled.

The man who bets that the good sense and honor of the American Republic will fail at this crisis, bets that seed time and harvest will not come again. The honestmoney candidate, McKINLEY of Ohio, must and will be elected.

William the Smooth.

The old Roman Populists had a certain genius for parade, and they liked to be found digging cabbages or pruning vines when the delegation came from Rome to their farms and asked them if they would accept the nomination for Dictator, as the Æquians or some other heathen were pouring over the frontier in a ratio of 16 to 1. They were fine old boys, especially that old truepenny, the Hon. LUCIUS Q. CINCINNA-TUS, whose every act was founded upon close study of the agricultural politics of his great predecessor, the Hon, SILVER BRICK BLAND. If Mr. BLAND had been nominated at Chicago, he would have been found by the telegraph boy, and probably by the notification committee afterward digging tranquilly in his garden or exercising his old black pony Mollie. These are conventionalities which a candidate, play-

ing to his public, must not transgress.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the mature and even venerable statesman whose silver-plated speech cut a deeper furrow in the Red Convention than SILVER BRICK's plough, was in the barber's chair when the news of his nomination came to him came the second trip. The affecting details checked the flow of telegraphic communication between Chicago and this town for a full half hour. Mr. BRYAN, "beautiful as Apollo," as the Hon. WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri called him, lay back in the chair, a towel wrapped around his sonorous neck and over his sonorous upper chest, his hyacinthine locks in elegant disorder; the lather thick upon his Apollinean visage. The Hon. Doc WILLIAMS of Lincoln stood on one side of the chair, with a fan to keep the flies off statesmanship. The barbers knew Mr. BRYAN at once. That is, they felt instinctively that they were in the presence of an unusual man, probably an actor. For a moment they turned away from the mirror and let the razor go unhoned. There are few men more interested in the stage than barbers. They frequent the theatre. They are capable critics. Naturally they viewed the impressive features of Mr. BRYAN with awe. "I seen him at HOOLEY's," whispered the brush boy, reverently but erroneously. Not too often does Melodrama plump

down an answer to the formula, " Next!" Who should have the honor of scraping and holystoning Melodrama? After much depate, the prize was given to the Hon. Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses. JOSEPH AUBIGER, foreman of the razor study and a thrifty and worthy citizen. He calmly prepared his subject for the knife, and had finished one side when crowds swarmed into the studio, howling "You're nominated!" The subject in the chair smiled as pleasantly as the properties of soap will allow. A statesman always smiles in public, before election. Mr. BRYAN knew before that he was nominated, but an announcement made under such genial circumstances was none the less agreeable to him. The Hon, JOSEPH AUBIGER, however, had never shaved a Populist or an Anarchist before, and had never heard of one being shaved. He was excited, as any barber would have been. Actors are always shav-

ing, but a Populist or an Anarchist! It was too much for Mr. AUBIGER. He resigned his task. His substitute moved the other half of Mr. BRYAN's countenance in good time and order, anointed him with unguents, did his talents up in a napkin, soused them with bay rum, and finally let him go into the arms of the rejoicing crowd.

But what business had Mr. BRTAN in the ands of the Hon. JOSEPH AUBIOER? What does a Populist in a barber shop? Leave to the soft Campanian his dyes and his per-

Let the gold bugs shave their faces. The Populist will shave the dollar. His whiskers he lets grow for a testimony. The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN must keep away from barber shops and buy something warranted to make a heavy growth of hair on the smoothest face in ten days. So accomplished an actor should look his part.

The Case of Mr. MacCord.

The claim against Peru which our Minis ter at Peru is understood to be pressing is one which involves, apparently, considerations not so much of international law as of fact. Perhaps for that very reason its settlement may have been the longer delayed. At all events it is a claim which Mr. OLNEY has inherited, it having arisen more than ten years ago.

Briefly stated, the charge on which Mr. V. H. MACCORD was arrested and very harshly treated, was that of being an accomplice in the delivery to insurgents of a train containing Government troops on a railroad of which he was acting as superintendent. The real offender, however, according to his statement, which our Govern ment supports, was the engineer. Whether Peru was or was not justified in holding Mr. MACCORD responsible for his subordinate until the treachery of the latter could be established, the harsh treatment he received in prison and the actual taking of him out for a summary execution, from which friends saved him, constitute a good ground

for indemnity. We now have a single vessel on the Peru vian coast, the Marion, Commander GREEN, which prevents the patriots from acquiring at Paita. But presumably her presence is and holding a single port, what possible not specifically intended to exert any press-

ure in regard to this claim, concerning which the chief ground of complaint seems to be that of neglect rather than of refusal to entertain it at all.

Golf's Championship.

To-day there will begin an annual event which will grow in importance for many years to come—the golfers' competition for championships amateur and professional It is a new institution in the United States. It is comparatively new even in England, through which country it came to us from

Scotland, its original if not primeval home. We suppose that the Parliament of Sports will always be discussing whether golf is really a "great" game. Those who hold that nothing belongs in that class that doesn't involve attack and defence will refuse to admit golf. The other side will maintain that, for its high demands upon physical skill and excellence, the peculiar brilliancy of its results and the inexhaustible charm of its practice make it worthy of any honors, no matter what,

Among athletic events that excite a truly popular interest we have had the baseball championship, the football championship, the track athletic championship the lawn tennis championship, and others in their time; but some day golf must vie with any of them. When the existing generation of American golfers, who, as a rule, play without form, have been succeeded by youngsters who have acquired form before they become old enough really to play, then we shall be developed into the nation which nature ordained us to be, and sooner or later, doubtless, shall possess the world's

champion golfer. The particular attention of all intelligent and up-to-date Americans will this week be given to the players at Shinnecock Hills, that fresh and lovely land which happily the Long Island aborigines held as a sacred trust until the golfer appeared.

When Mr. BRYAN brings his new Red Circus to the Madison Square Garden he will disappoint many lovers of amusement if he has ot given the Hon. WATER MARSDEN of Louisiana a good place in his company. This gentleman showed unusual and even startling gifts at the Chicago Convention was the merest coquetry of fortune that he was not nominated instead the Boy Orator of the Platte. Speeches of what somebody has called the God, Mr. Speaker!" variety are not difficult to manufacture, but not one man in ten and perhaps in sixty, millions can equal the Hon. WATER MARSDEN'S feat of drinking eighteen full glasses of water in one minute. His performance was given in the sight of the whole Convention and of thousands of spectators. There was no possibility of trick or illusion about it. It made an unquestionable record. In the enthusiasm of success Mr. MARSDEN forgot himself, forgot the audience. Had he made his record sixteen glasses to one ninute he would have been named for President. His talents would have carried the Convention off its head. The fact that he is more than 36 years old would not have been allowed to count against him. His essential greatness, however, remains undimmed, and he should be brought to New York. If his "act" follows Mr. BRYAN's he ought to beat the record and drink thirtytwo glasses of water a minute. If he had been discovered in time, he would have been nominated by the Drys.

It is due to the Hon. ROBERT EDWARD PATTISON of Pennsylvania to say that his remarkable exhibition of political altruism during the Chicago Convention will probably make it unnecessary to name him as a candidate for office hereafter. It will be remembered that Mr. Patrison's altruism took the form of willingness to be nominated for President on a silver platform. He didn't want to hurt the feelings of the silver delegates. He would not release the Pennsylvania delegation from its obligation to present his name, because, doubt less, he didn't want to hurt the feelings of the State of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen of instincts so self-sacrificing are really too good for politics. The rare unselfishness of the Hon. ROBERT EDWARD PATTISON ought to draw tears from

Candidate BRYAN is another man who woke in and found himself famous.—Syracuse Post, Spoke up, you mean.

Try our azure skies and heaven-sent breezes, our restful parks and noble river. - Detroit Free Press. What are parks and skies, and breezes, though they come on ice from Araby the Blest, and rivers, though they flow with lemonade and claret cup, and all the beauties of Detroit, if that city of the straits were more desirable than the terrestrial paradise? At the gates of that city, on a pedestal of solid silver, stands the Hon. POTATO PINGREE, with a glaive of silver in his hand and his line projecting in the guise of a silver trumpet. What party he belongs to, who besides himself will nominate him for Governor this fall, whither he is headed, and where he is at, no man knows; but then all know that he is full of silver and reaching out. No: azure skies are all right, but the Hon.

The anti-moustache theory in politics, or the idea that a smooth face was a hoodoo for a Presidential candidate, is at present writing scouted by both Republicans and Populists. Each party has nominated a moustacheless man.

The Hon. PITCHFORK TILLMAN'S company did very well, but his own part was scarcely up to expectations. The fact is, that he is too pigeon-livered for his business. When a ventriloquist, sword-swallower, and fire-breather of his reputation is presented to a large and undiscriminating public, he must show his best tricks. A toy pitchfork will never make a BEELZEBUB. The trouble with the Palmetto thinker is that he is too calm, too self-re-strained, too careful, too finical in taste. In the gang with which he trains, he will soon fall behind. He must speak in geysers. He must pulverize plutocrats. He must let all split. The face of heaven must be broken every time he opens his gargorie of Anarchy. Give the man a tonic. He is only a Quaker. Why, the Central Labor Union or any other deliber. ative body above the rank of the Chicago Convention would howl the man down. TILLMAN needs more gas if he is going to keep his place among the Anarchists.

The gloomy predictions of the English conomists may not be fulfilled after all. The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, after heroically investing and capturing all the wine cellars in London, have scattered into various parts of England. The congestion, the scarcity of food and drink in London, will now be relieved. The rural districts may have to suffer severely, but at least their sufferings will be short. There is not much but veal and ham pies, Brussels sprouts, assorted tarts, and bitter beer, left in England, but steamer from Hoston is now six days out. Whatever happens, the Ancients, whose prowess has filled the English with consternation, will not starve or take to the water.

There are good tidings, once more, of progress upon the new ships. The big monitor Puritan is now 96 per cent, completed, which is equivalent to saying that this heaviest and nost powerfully armed of our six monitors is available for any emergency, no matter how soon it may come. The Brooklyn, too, larger by a thousand tons and more than the New York, and carrying a heavier battery, is seveneighths completed. The three light-draught gunboats, Helena, Wilmington, and Nashville, now 83 per cent. finished, will before very long se called into service. The great battle ship Iowa, more than 1,100 tons heavier than the

Indiana class, is two-thirds done, and cannot be expected for a long time. The six composite from 45 down to 13 per cent. of completion while two of the torpedo boats building at Bal timore show 44 and 42 per cent., a third, 12 per cent, and the submarine boat 32 per cent. The torpedo bosts started slowly, but are now making fair headway.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the bill passed by the House of Lords the other day for legalizing in England marriage with a deceased wife's sister will be advanced in season for concurrence by the House of Commons before the adjournment next month. But, however that may be, there is little doubt of ultimate concurrence, since again and again this measure has passed the Commons, but always, until now, only to be defeated in the Lords. With the overthrow of the Bishops and their allies this time, a measure that has been pending more than half a century may now b counted upon as likely to become a law; and England, in this respect, will be on a footing with the rest of Christendom, her own colonies. like Australia and Cauada, naving already prepeded her.

There seems to be a moderate area of surprise in Texas because the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hogo didn't catch a thunderbolt at Chicago. He occupied more room than any other man in the show, and so was worthy, both superficially and solidly, of the domain of the Lone Star. It the simple words of the Hon. GRUBE SCHINKEN-BOOP, the Silver Laureate:

" He's six feet six, as fine a man As ever stepped on ground: A red-hot silver American.

Who weighs three hundred pound." The trouble with the as fine a man as ever whiskers, which used to wave so tumultuously street. Nobody knew him when he rose up to his full height and addressed the Convention at his full length. There were feet six, and there were the 300 pounds, but where were those pennons and streamers of Populism which once hid his face from the world? There the foe of Wall street and bicycles stood, looking like a particularly full moon rising over the Capitol; but the old illusion was gone. Trunco non frondibus effecit umbram: that is, where were his Populists, his shadow-makers, his trellises, his shrubbery, his leaves? And so the thunder passed him by, for he had lost his credentials. Still, he is in fair spirits. He expects to be Secwhile his heart and voice are true to the convictions that 16 to 1 is the true means of national prosperity, and that the bicycle is "a dromedary

Will Herr Most take the stump?

Genius knows genius in the darkest light. The Hon. LORAINE DANTON LEWELLING. who, when Populist Governor of Kansas, was a 1,200-barrel-a-day spouter of inflamed speech. and displayed an eloquence, a sense of calamity, and a wrath against the rich which surpass any of Mr. BRYAN's efforts, has fallen upon that ooth young man's neck and given him the kies of peace. This is probably the first time Mr. LEWELLING has known any peace for some time. When he is not pursuing the minions of plutocracy, the Hon. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE is pursuing him with a club But he has found time to declare in favor of his young rival and imitator in Nebraska. Genius knows genius, and Populist says to Populist, Thou art my brother." Governor LEWELLING should come East with the show. His specialties are prophecy and denunciation, and it is interesting to see him cook the goldbugs while they wait.

The rabbit's foot, the hind foot of the graveyard rabbit, killed by the light of the moon, an old voodoo charm, which Candidate BRYAN is said to carry, buts a query: Is the man who carries it probably better fitted to be President of the United States or to be the keeper of a policy shop?

AMERICANS FOR THE COUNTRY. No Populism for the True Bellevers in American Principles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: As a life-long Damerat your editorials on the question of dishonor and repudiation appeal to me. I shall vote for McKinley New York, July 11. Moses H. Cone. NEW YORK, July 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Writer has en an interested reader of THE SUS for many years and an ardent admirer of its able editorial col It therefore gives me great antisfaction to express my approbation for the masterly opening editorial that appeared this morning. I beg you to believe me when I say that I consider it one of the strongest in the use of deceney and con in any newspaper during the last decade. F. R.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sie: We must defeat anarchy at any cost, and we must defeat reputiation with all that nasty word means. And I, an atom in this great country of ours, congratulate THE SUN again and again, and hope and trust that all honest men will raily around its standard. There is one thing certain, The Sys leads a larger number of inde-pendent voters than any other paper in the Fast, and these it has led well. Ern A. Kanalses.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I have read THE Sun for sixteen years, because, being fair-minded, I wished to hear the principles of the Democratic party voiced by one who understood them. Thrice welvas your leader of to-day.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; I was delighted o see, on opening my Sun this morning, that it had come out for McKinley. We have had no Deme Convention, only a mount of Anarchies with a red flag driving Democrats out of their house and taking possession. When rioting disturbs the public peace, nothing is regarded but its suppression and the restoration of order. Torch bearing anarchy has gathered a great host for an attack upon the national onor and all private and public property. In fine, the foundations of society are threatened ger is great, and all the conservative forces of society, sinking all miner differences, should unite for Mo-Kinley protection. W. W. McFarland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As readers of THE Bus for many years, we thank you for the manip stand you have taken in not supporting the Chicago plat-D. A. BULLOCK & SONS.

SCHUYLERSVILLE, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: This morning I was talking with a very distinguished Democrat of the old school and chanced to mention my delight at the stand The Sus had taken in regard to the Chicago platform. He was enthusiastic and ended by saying Write at once to The Sun and congratulate it."
I would do more. I would congratulate the entire
country and the civilized world. W. L. H. JERNET.

CHICAGO, July 10. TO THE EUROR OF THE BUN-Sir: Of all feelings of honor that of financial integrity is the most sacred and delicate to man or nation. The Sun is so right: "Parties do not make issues; issues make parties."

The political situation will be simply: Issue: One hundred cents to a dollar. Party: One of patriots

THE SUN'S power to open one's eyes wide is prover

bial. May God empower it further and permit it to cure the "biind." Alas: the good old Democratic ship, so storm tossed for more than three years, has at last struck a mosdangerous silver reef, on which it will surely founder

success to McKinley! And yet "I am a Democrat." NEW YORK, July 19. MARK P. BREHAM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS.-Sir: I congratulate the country that you are to continue your recent work in favor of sound money, irrespective of any political differences which may have existed between you and the party whose cause you have incidentally esp I fully appreciate the value of the service you have already rendered, and every honest and aincere patriot will feel under personal obligations to you

and your associates for this crowning act of inde-

pendent and fearless journalism. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT : I am sorely disappointed. That Chicago Convention, I say Chicago advisedly, as it surely was not a Democratic Convention, adjourned without nominating Emma Goldman for Vice-President. Oh, what an opportunity lost! With Emma as the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States the world would be wild with delight. Bryan and Goldman would be a fit nomination—yawp and wind! Emma would have had the support of the entire Revolutionist, Anarchist, Socialist

CIVILIBATION AGAINST ANAROUY. The Buty and the Opportunity of All Patri-

ette and Mensonable Democrati TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The uggestion that the Democrats who favor an honest currency should nominate a separate ticket seems to me more than Ill-advised. It is absolutely unpatriotic. The revolutionary which the Chicago Convention has taken the lead is headed squarely in the di-rection of anarchy. It is the beginning of an assault on property and the existing organization of society, and is so regarded by all the socialistic and anarchistic plotters at home and abroad. The closing words of the speech which won for Bryan his nomination interpret its spirit and furnish its battle cry. In blasphemous phrases this wild orator of the Platte dared to shout in the Democratic Convention this incitement to the communistic rage against

property: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor he crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!

Subsequently a banner was borne through the

throng of excited and wildly applauding delegates bearing the blasphemous legend: "No crown of thorns! No cross of gold!" That is the spirit of the revolutionary movement which has stolen the name and theorganization of the Democracy under which and with which to coninct its savage warfare! The contest it invites and necessitates, accordingly, is for the preservation of civilized society itself, and hence every conservative influence, political, social, and re-ligious, must be united against it. It is a new irruption of barbarism. The free coinage of silver is a mere pretext used by the destructive influences on society of which the Chicago Conrention was made the unwitting instrument and of which Bryan showed by his memorab speech that he is a fit leader. This Nebraska enthusiast, in his youthful self-confidence, his gnorance of political history, and his provincial narrowness of view, does not comprehend the significance of the revolutionary movement and cannot see the fatal end toward which it tends so irresistibly. He is not a bad fellow who is consciously meditating social warfare, but he is engaged in it all the same; and as his campaign proceeds he will inevitably be compelled to court the alliance of the forces avowedly arrayed against property and the whole order of society. The platform upon which he stands appeals directly to them on the Aligeld and anarchistic plant which would paralyze the Federal Government in the face of mob violence, and thus turn over civilization to be the prey of its savage enemies.

In my view that is the actual situation now confronting American society; and to meet it the old political divisions must for this campaign be set aside as having no pertinence to it. A new party has arisen, and there must be only one united party to resist and overcome its new and destructive doctrines and purposes. First of all, this monster must be slain, and that necessity is greatest for the Democratic party, upon whose vitals it is feeding.

A Convention of gold Democrats, as suggested in a few quarters, could only build up another party to divide the forces of civilization The Chicago Convention was undeniably and incontestibly regular. No other Convention will be entitled to call itself Democratic. It would have to be something else. It would have to be a distinct party movement, and its consequence would be to introduce permanent discord into the ranks of the Democracy after the campaign was closed, preventing the Democratic regeneration which will be so necessary for the future political health of the republic In every State there would remain warring factions, each claiming a rightful title to the Democratic name, with the probability that neither would be able to do more than assure the triumph of their common political opponents. With their present advantages in holding the national party organization and the great majority of the State organi-Populistic Democrats would be intrenched in a position from which they could not be dislodged if there was waged against them a contest for supremacy conducted by a new party. The opposition would only dignify and solidify them and make them the more intense in their purpose. The Democratic party would be engaged in an incoment internecine conflict all along the line. Its strength would be dissipated, and the whole profit would go to the political opponents of both.

The only way to save the Democratic party is to destroy this anarchistic monster; and to accomplish that end all its conservative force must be lent to the combined assault of American civilization upon its beginnings. The only party now existing for those who would save our national and individual credit, the rights of property, and the civilized order of society, is the party which resists the savage onslaught with its blasphemous battle cry.

Such a union of the forces of civilization will ties, for it is in both. It will also assist in renoving from the field of politics questions of finance and of business which do not properly belong there. The currency and the tariff should not forever disturb the whole course of American trade; and by the union of parties now forced upon us they can be settled for a long time to come. The election of McKinley by an overwhelming vote, to which Democrate contribute so powerfully that their assistance will be unmistakable in its impressiveness, can not fall to have a conservative influence upon the Republican party, thus introducing a period of political good will in which there can be an adjustment of the currency and the tariff not Dossible in the heat of fierce partisan struggle for advantage. During this period the Democratic party can reorganize itself with its true and salutary political principles as a nucleus, and thus come forth in renewed and restored popular strength. The Populist poison will have been expelled. It is now far less generally active in the Democratic party than the Chicago Convention seemed to indicate. It do not believe that, outside of the sliver States distinctively, the free coinage dishonesty and repudiation has really perverted more than a small minority of the Democratis in a single State, no matter how solid may have been its filter representation at Chicago. Beat this heresy of repudiation by a combination of all the political elements opposed to it, and its exponents will speedly fall under popular and party reuronch and be driven from the control of every Democratic organization. They will be repudiated, and the demonstrated deceitfulness of their promises will increase the reproach under which they will remais. They will be compelled to recant their political heresy, or to depart hence and into the rauks of the out-and-out socialistic and anarchistic organizations, so contemptible as forces in our politica.

Let us, then, hear no more about another convention of Democratis. The Convention at Chicago has made the issue distinct enough, It has determined beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt the vote of every Democrati who is really loyal to Democratic principles and to the honor and credit of his country. As the situation now is, it must be a vote for McKinley and Hobart, not as Republicane, but simply as possible in the heat of fierce partisan struggle for advantage. During this period the Demo-

situation now is, it must be a vote for McKinley and Hobart, not as Republicans, but simply as representatives of civilization against barbar-MANHATTAN. SEABRIGHT, July 12.

Wages in Silver and Gold Remittances. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I think here is one point in this gold and silver ques tion that no paper has touched on, and it is this. and extends all over the country, particularly in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other doubtful States: In every State there are more or less o the Irish and German population. Over twothirds of these are Democrats. Nearly all of

brothers, elsters, or some one else depending on them in the old country for help. All these people to-day receive gold for their wages and gold bills they remit.

How will it be on a silver basis, when Bridget or Patrick or Hans goes with his \$10 or \$20 (allver dollars) and finds becan only get a \$5 or \$10 gold bill of exchange for it to send those he wants to help? How will it then be explained to him?

them have, more or less, fathers, mothers,

wants to help? How will it then be explained to him?
There is no person living among us that can beat the Irish servant girl when she gets started. Just get it explained to her that her \$20 she gets to-day for a month's wages is only going to buy a draft for not over \$10 at most to remit to the old folks, and if she don't make one or more men vote for gold you can call ms a fool, and Bryan will think he has been struck by lightning.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SHIPS.

The Strength and Character of the Germa Navy and Its Proposed Increase

There appears to be little doubt that the next expression of German militarism will be in the direction of an enlarged navy. Kaleer Wilhelm's recent speech on the subject, "as s ractical sailor," has been well received, and the proposed construction of six new battle ships orms the immediate Admiralty programme.

Germany is credited by Secretary Herbert in his last report with having seventy-four efficient ships, besides four armored and four unermored vessels under construction. Of these seventy-four ships there are in service thirteen battle ships and nineteen coast defenders, making thirty-two armored in all, while seventeen crutsers, seven gun vessels, and eighteen torne do vessels constitute the forty-two unarmored The ships building or authorized include one battle ship, one armored cruiser, two coast defenders, and four unarmored cruisers, of which three are protected. The armored cruiser has been spoken of as "virtually a fast battle ship," which is plated with 8-inch steel, armed with twenty-six heavy guns, and good for nineteen ited with 121 torpedo boats in service, and eight more building or authorized.

The five largest battle ships in the German navy, according to a recently prepared table, the Brandenburg, Weissenburg, Wörth, fürst Friederich Wilhelm, and Erests assen. These are barbette sister ships of Kurfürst Friederich Wilhelm, and Preuseen. These are barbette sister ships of 9,840 tons displacement, or, according to some authorities, of 10,033 tons, being not quite equal to our Indiana class, 9,500 horse power and sixteen knots. The principal armament includes six 11-inch guns, sixteen rapid-fire 4.1-inch, and eight rapid-fire 3.4-inch, making thirty guns in the main battery. Close upon these in size comes the König Wilhelm of 9,600 tons and 14.7 knots speed, carrying twenty-nine

tons and 14.7 knots speed, carrying twenty-nine guns.

Then we have a pair of 7,550 ton armored vessels, the Kaiser and Deutschland, of 13.7 knots speed and sixteen guns. Close upon them in size follow four 7,280-ton battle ships, the Sacheen, Baden, Bayern, and Wurtemberg. Their character can be known from the Baden, which has 15 inches of armor on water line belt, redoubt, turrets, and bulkheads. She is said to carry 700 tons of coal, and her battery consists of six 10-inch Krupps, four rapid-fire 3½-inch guns, and four machine guns. Next we come to a pair of 6,660-ton battle ships, the Preussen and Friederich der Grosse, having a speed of about 14 knots and carrying 10 guns. It may be added that the plates of the two latter were made in England, whereas those of later vessels were obtained in Germany. Finally, among the large battle ships may be noted the Oldenburg of 5,120 tons and 13½ knots.

noted the Olffenburg of 5,120 tons and 13% knots.

Germany, as has been seen, has a good number of smaller armored vessels, including eight coast-defence barbette ships. The Siegfried class have 3,495 tons displacement, 4,800 horse power, into inches of armor at the water line bett, and seven inches on the turrets. The Siegfried's battery comprises three 9½-inch guns, and ten rapid-fire guns from three to one and a half inshes in calibre. The Heimdall, Hagen, Blowulf, and Hildebrand are others of this type, which are said to number eight in all. Germany also has a class of about ten armored gunboats, such as the Bremse and Brumer, which are small vessels, averaging less than 1,000 tons displacement, and carrying each a single 8-inch Krupp and two machine guns.

each a single 8-inch Krupp and two machine guns.

Among the protected cruisers particularly noticeable is the Kaiserin Augusta, which visited this country for the Columbian review. It has a displacement of 6,052 tons and 12,000 horse power and is driven by trine screws. The battery consists of twelve six-inen Kruppa and eight 315-inch and eight 115-inch rapid-fire guns. The Irene, of 4,300 tons, carrying six 6-inch guns and eight machine guns, is another noticeable craft, and still another is the Geffon, 4,109 tons, 9,000 horse power, and 20 knots, with six 5,9-inch guns. The Condor type, of smaller vessels, has a displacement of about 1,600 tons and 2,700 horse power, carrying eight 4-inch Krupps and five machine guns. There are eight of those. The Charlotte and Leipsic are vessels of an older type. The former is a frigate designed to carry eighteen 6-inch Krupps, with two 3-inch rapid-fire guns and six machine guns.

to carry eighteen 6-inch Krupps, with two 3-inch rapid-fire guns and six machine guns. Like the Leipsic she is three-masted.

The smaller craft of Germany's navy need not be described individually. They loclude avisos, or despatch boats, torpedo boats of various classes, and so on. But it will be seen that Germany has aiready a strong navy, and the contemplated increase of it will make it especially powerful in battle ships. In Wilhelmshafen and Kiel Germany has fine naval stations on the North Sea and Baltic, respectively, with notable shippards there and at Dantzle and Stettin. The German liners must not be forgotten in reckoning the ships which would be at the command of the empire in case of war.

As to the personnel, Secretary Herbert has shown that during the last four years Gormany has added nearly 1,100 a year to it, so that for 1805-96 she possessed 21,487 officers and men. Her available men are not all, at one time, in actual service aboard ship, but are all drilled and trained and can be summened at brief notice, even when on duty ashore.

OUR TRADE WITH DENMARK. Enthusiastic Reception in Copenhagen of

Special Commissioner Campbell. The effort on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers to bring about more intimate trade relations between the United States and Denmark has produced exceedingly gratifying results. Several weeks ago Mr. B. W. Campcommissioner of the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of investigating the opportunities for the extension of American rade in that country. Mr. Campbell was accompanied by Mr. Charles G. Currey of Louisville, Ky., representing the Louisville Board of Trade, and Mr. T. Soegaard of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the party reached Copenhagen two weeks ago. A letter from

est, as it tells of the very enthusiastic reception which was extended to the delegates from the United States by officials and business men. "Our reception in the city of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark," writes Mr. Campbell,

Mr. Campbell, which has just been received by

President Theodore C. Search of the National

Association of Manufacturers, is of much inter-

Tillman's Pitchfork Declared Not Orthodox. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Did you ever know of a farmer who pitched hay with a three-tined fork? I submit that the so-called pitchfork of the tilmus Tillman is not a pitchfork at all, but a mongrel production known from Maine to California as a dung

Brutsorinio, Mass., July 11. Into the Fire.

To the Entros of THE Bux-Sir: Every news-

paper in the Union that supports the Chicago nomines during the coming campaign had better have ready on its live galleys the following display head topline ed over the first column of the election returns on Wednesday, Nov. 4: "FROM THE BRYAN PAN INTO THE FIRE."

"FROM THE BRYAN-PAN INTO THE FLAG.
No other headline will be needed to tell on that day
what became of the men who supported the canddate for the Presidency upon the "debased coinage"
platform adopted in Chicago on Thursday,
W. T. C. M.

A Personal Platform.

Here is an electioneering card which is being circulated in Atlanta by a candidate for Coroner.

From 12 to 35 years in the wilderness and not but little heard from.

I am not a Kepublican.

I am not a Populist.

I am not a Populist.

I am not a Populist.

I am not a politician.

I am not a po From the Augusta Chronicle.

COLUMBIA'S MEN AT A FIRE.

Three Cheers for the Bine Jackets Who Put Out a Fire at Castine.

CASTINE, Me., July 9.—The little town of Cas. tine, Me., held on the 9th a centennial celebra. tion of its incorporation as a town, and in honor of the part it played in the Revolution and war of 1812 the Government sent up the cruiser Columbia to help it celebrate. The blue jackets and marines marched in the town procession through the elm-shaded streets and along the country roads with as much care and precision as if they were passing the reviewing stand on Madison square, and the gold-trimmed officers turned the buckboard in which they sat into a martial chariot of war. With Fort George on one side and Fort Madison on the other, the people gazed at the stalwart, disciplined men of war with proud hearts and jumping veins that will never be so stirred when the lack lustre days

of universal arbitration have arrived.

The ship was open to the public through the day and helped to make the evening brilliant with search light and fireworks.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th a fire broke out in a large wooden store on one of the main streets and threatened all the block. The townspeople were aroused by the ringing of the church belie and hurried with their hand pumps and hose. Instantly the running of the boat falls was heard from the Columbia, where she lay out in the channel, and before the town was awake and up a hundred of the crew, with their officers, came up the street on the double quick. They fell to work with the earnest townsmen, placed the ladders and warmed up to the blashing roof, played the hose and chepped with the axes, found a man asiesp in a burning room (the prohibition author of the fire), passed him out and down from hand to hand as easy as an old sail, and ran the whole shew in Bristol fashion. They looked as neat as wax, too. At the end of an hour, when the fire was thoroughly under control, an officer on the roof gave the word, "Fall in, blue jackets!" and the men formed according to their divisions. A townsman shouted, "Three good cheers for the crew of the Columbia!" and they gave them three good ones, which were taken up and ran along the line of the crowd as the crew stepped back to their boats.

The Columbia steamed away at sunrise with The ship was open to the public through the

the line of the stocks.

The Columbia steamed away at sunrise with a good-by salute, and the Castine boys are all going to enlist as men-of-war's men, and will see the green slopes of Fort Madison before their eyes if they ever stand up to the British.

NO MAP OF PARK SEWERS.

Investigation of the Recent Flood Dis. closes Sitpshod Methods, At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday, Commissioner McMillan drew the attention of the Board to the floods

which occurred in the basement of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and under the bridge north of the Arsenal on July 6. The Commissioner introduced a resolution which was adopted, that the Board of Health be requested to send a sanitary engineer to report on the system of supply and drainage waterways in Central Park.
"If it were not for the respect the Board of

Health has for this Board," said Mr. McMillan, "I have no doubt they would have looked into our system of sewage long ago. It is a disgraceful fact that people who come to Central Park sewer gas because of our poor system of drain-

The engineer of the department, Mr. Kellogg, appeared at the request of the Board. He said that there was no complete map of the Park sewers, the last map being one made in 1876, Many lines of sewer had been put in since that year. Mr. Kellogg said the only man in the department who had any definite knowledge of the nights was the loss plumber.

year. Mr. Keilogg said the only man in the department who had any definite knowledge of the
piping was the boss plumber.

A complaint was received from Michael Kelly,
Secretary of District Assembly 49. Knights of
Labor, alleging that Contractor John Slattery,
who has charge of the improvement work in
Mulberry Bend Park, was working his men ten
instead of eight hours, and paying them \$3 instead of \$4 a day, as provided by law. Secretary Leary was instructed to investigate and
report on the matter.

A resolution that the first floor of the Lorillard mansion in Bronx Park be opened to the
public was carried.

Adam Frank, attorney for some of the petitioners who recently asked that the old Mccomb's Dam Bridge at 155th street be removed
to 149th street, appeared before the Board and
filed a formal demand that the Board take immediate action on the petition. The demand
contained the streement that if the Board 4dd

mediate action on the petition. The demand contained the statement that if the Board did not comply the petitioners would seek a remedy at law. The matter was referred to Corpora-tion Council Scott for his opinion as to the best course to pursue.

What Lee XIII.'s Latest Encyclical Mean From the St. James's Gazette.

From the St. James's Gazette

We can confidently recommend all who life to read a clear, coherent statement of a great doctrine, and of the position of what is still the mightiest organization in the world, to procure a copy of the Pope's Encyclical, De Unitate. Of course there is nothing new in it. Would it be an accurate account of the pretensions of Rome if there were? It is a foremost part of the case of the Church that it has never varied. When Leo XIII. speaks to Anglicans he can only say what Leo the Great or Leo the Saint said, or would have said, to the Greeks. The substance of it is to be found on innumerable pages, ranging from scrubby pamphlets up to the magnificent work of Bossuet. Somebody put it into the ine from scrubby pamphlets up to the magnifi-cent work of Bossuet. Somebody put it into the papers which were found in the strong box of Charles II. Still, old as it is, a good restatement is worth reading, if only because it will remind some who have forgotten the face that the church of Home does not vary. The curious feature of it all is, that there are people who require to be reminded of this sufficiently manifest truth. There has been not a little talk of late of the "reunion of Christen-dom," of corporate reunion, and what not

are people who require to be reminded of this sufficiently manifest truth. There has been not a little talk of late of the "reunion of Christendom," of corporate reunion, and what not. Quits a little flutter has been created by the report that the Pope was causing inquiry to be made into the validity of Anglican orders. Vague hopes were entertained by some good people that in some astonishing way the differences of all who claim to be true believers were to melt away, and they were all to become united while remaining separate. The Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England, the Orthodox Church of the East, and various Nonconformist bodies, were to coalesce in order to present a common front to the enemy, and yet each was to retain its individuality. Pope Leo's Encyclical will, we are afraid, give these good people a shock. They will awake, on reading it, from their dream to find themselves looking ridiculous. What the Pope tells them, in the polities but also in the most convincing terms, is that there is only one way of effecting a reunion. Let them all confess their errors, display a truly contrite spirit, and return humbiy to the feet of their mother the Church. It is hard to say what the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Hailfax, and the less distinguished persons who have entertained "yague and hazy theories," have seen in the conduct of the Church of Rome of late to make it appear credible to them that she was disposedite abate her demands. We live in a time of many sectimental delusions; hu none of them has been more extraordinary than the dream of some Anglicans and English Dissenters, who are all at sixes and sevens on fundamental points, that this mighty united organization, which claims to be the sole repository of devine truth, and which stutifies itself utterly if it abates one jot of that pretension, was going to enter into a compromise with them. People have believed many extraordinary things but nothing more wonderful than this—that the infallible Church was koing to give up what it has decl

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Chili has just had the first Presidential election in

its history without a row. This is the way additions are made to the salaries of curates of the Church of England, according to the London Truth: "I would respectfully call the attention of the Curates' Union to a poster of which the following is the substance: 'A Tea Pête and Gala in aid of the Lianstadwell Curate's Stipend Gaia in aid of the Limitadwell Curate's Supera Fund will be given in the Sports' Field on Wednes-day, June 10, 1896. Aunt Sally! Shooting Galler-les! Lawn Tennis! Archery! Cocoanut Shies! &c." St. Mary's Hall at Oxford, by the resignation of St. Mary's Hall at Oxford, by the resignation or its last principal, has been merged in Oriel College, leaving St. Edmund's Hall as the only survivor of the eight halls existing at Oxford when Elizabeth was Queen and Leicester Chancellor of the University. Alban Hall has been swallowed by Merton College, Low Low Hall has been swallowed by Merton College, New Inn Hall by Balliol, while Magdalen Hall was changed into Hertford College, as had been three

others before the beginning of this century. Since

1508 students may be members of Oxford University without belonging to any college or hall.

Another London church has risen in revolt against the arbitrary proceedings of Bishop Temple of Lon-don. He lately appointed Dr. Earle, his suffragan Bishop of Mariborough, to the rectory of St. Bo bishop of maritornage, against the remonstrance of the parishioners. When he went to install his nomines one of the vestrymen arose and read a formal protest against the Bishop's action. The Bishop informed them that their new rector had been picked out by the direct interposition of God's providence, but in spite of this, at the first meeting over which the new rector presided, resolutions practi-cally censuring the Bishop of London were passed. They deciared that "the preferment of Dr. Earle is an abuse of Episoopal patronage and that the Bishop's public statement that his suffragan was the man best fitted for the position is a gross libel on the hand working vicars and margins of his discount. ice, but in spite of this, at the first meeting over the man beet ming vicars and curetse of his diopess